

DAILY REPORT

China

25 Jun 87

FBIS—CHI—87—122

i

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

Foreign Ministry Condemns U.S. House Vote on Rights B 1

SOVIET UNION

Journalists', Education Delegations Visit USSR C 1

Educators End Visit C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC Notes South Korean Political Situation D 1

Peng Chong Delegation Tours Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet D 1

Meets Mongolian Leader D 2

Wang Zhaoguo Meets Japanese Socialist Delegation D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Sihanouk Remains Cambodian President Despite Leave E 1

Wan Li Meets Mme Sihanouk, Reaffirms Support E 1

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

HSIN WAN PAO Notes Zhao Ziyang's Trip to Pakistan F 1
[Hong Kong 23 Jun]

Zhao Ziyang's Pakistan Visit Continues F 2

Further on TV Interview F 2

Leaves Pakistan F 3

Commentary Examines Zhao's Visit to Pakistan F 4

[Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Qiao Shi Bids Farewell to Burkina Faso Delegation G 1

CPC Greet Mozambique Party on Anniversary G 1

EAST EUROPE

Commentary to USSR on Zhao's East Europe Visit I 1

LIAOWANG Views Zhao Visit to Poland, GDR I 2

[Hong Kong OVERSEAS EDITION 22 Jun]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Zhao Ziyang Returns After East European Tour K 1

College Graduates Willing To Work in Remote Areas K 1

DAILY REPORT

China

25 Jun 87

FBIS-CHI-87-122

i

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

Foreign Ministry Condemns U.S. House Vote on Rights B 1

SOVIET UNION

Journalists', Education Delegations Visit USSR C 1
Educators End Visit C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC Notes South Korean Political Situation D 1
Peng Chong Delegation Tours Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet D 1
Meets Mongolian Leader D 2
Wang Zhaoguo Meets Japanese Socialist Delegation D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Sihanouk Remains Cambodian President Despite Leave E 1
Wan Li Meets Mme Sihanouk, Reaffirms Support E 1

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

HSIN WAN PAO Notes Zhao Ziyang's Trip to Pakistan F 1
[Hong Kong 23 Jun]
Zhao Ziyang's Pakistan Visit Continues F 2
Further on TV Interview F 2
Leaves Pakistan F 3
Commentary Examines Zhao's Visit to Pakistan F 4
[Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Qiao Shi Bids Farewell to Burkina Faso Delegation G 1
CPC Greet Mozambique Party on Anniversary G 1

EAST EUROPE

Commentary to USSR on Zhao's East Europe Visit I 1
LIAOWANG Views Zhao Visit to Poland, GDR I 2
[Hong Kong OVERSEAS EDITION 22 Jun]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Zhao Ziyang Returns After East European Tour K 1
College Graduates Willing To Work in Remote Areas K 1

New Ministry Assumes 'Watchdog' Function [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 25 Jun]	K 2
New Forestry Minister Gao Dezhan Interviewed [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	K 3
Li Peng Concludes Inspection of Jilin	K 4
Zhang Aiping Calls for Criticism, Self-Criticism [JIEFANGJUN BAO 13 Jun]	K 6
Ye Xuanping Reportedly Set for Major Promotion [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 18 Jun]	K 7
Commentator on Keys To Deepening Enterprise Reform [LIAOWANG 1 Jun]	K 8
Commentator Urges Coordinating Industry, Commerce [RENMIN RIBAO 23 Jun]	K 10
Commentator Urges Expansion of County-Level Powers [NONGMIN RIBAO 17 Jun]	K 11
Forum on Enterprise Ideological Work Concludes	K 12

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Committee Accepts Governor's Resignation	O 1
Acting Governor Appointed	O 1
Anhui Sums Up Party Rectification Work	O 2

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangxi Party Representative Conference Opens	P 1
Henan's Yang Xizong on 2 Basic Points, Reforms	P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Xizang People's Congress Session Opens 24 Jun	Q 1
---	-----

NORTH REGION

Hebei's Xing Chongzhi at Painting Exhibition [HEBEI RIBAO 14 Jun]	R 1
Nei Monggol Forum on Theoretical Propaganda Held	R 1

TAIWAN

President Chiang Hails National Security Law	V 1
Political Prisoners Protest Law With Hunger Strike [AFP]	V 1
PRC Said 'Worried' Over Increased Returning Ex-KMT [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 18 Jun]	V 2

HONG KONG & MACAO

HONG KONG

Li Hou Statement Explains Views on Hong Kong	W 1
PRC, British Spokesmen Comment on Political Reform [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 25 Jun]	W 1

CHI 25 Jun 87

I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
U N I T E D S T A T E S & C A N A D A

B 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. HOUSE VOTE ON RIGHTS

OW250942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0932 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The two amendments, one on the so-called question of human rights in the People's Republic of China and the other on "the violation of human rights in Tibet by the People's Republic of China," adopted on June 18 by the House of Representatives of the United States, are a serious distortion of the true situation in China and constitute a gross interference in China's internal affairs, thus hurting the feelings of the Chinese people.

These remarks were made by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman here today when asked by reporters to give comments on the two amendments.

The spokesman said, "We hereby express our strong indignation and resentment at this."

"The Chinese Embassy in the United States has been instructed to make solemn representations to the U.S. State Department about this issue," the spokesman added.

JOURNALISTS', EDUCATION DELEGATIONS VISIT USSR

OW230622 Beijing XINHUA in English 0629 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 23 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese journalists delegation arrived here Monday on a two-week visit.

Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of Supreme Soviet of the USSR, met the delegation headed by Ding Xiling, vice-president of the All-China Journalists Association, on the same day. He briefed the guests on the current reform of the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

This is the first Chinese journalists delegation that has ever visited the country in two decades.

Another delegation, the Chinese delegation of secondary and vocational education headed by Wang Mingda, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, left here for home Monday at the end of a two-week visit.

Korobeynikov, vice-minister of education of the USSR [name and title as received], and Anatoliy Dumachev, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training, met the delegation.

The Chinese educational workers exchanged with their Soviet colleagues experience on educational reform. Both sides also talked on cooperation in secondary and vocational education.

The Chinese delegation did sight-seeing in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev and visited some secondary and vocational schools as well as normal colleges.

Educators End Visit

OW240555 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] A PRC general, professional and technical education delegation, headed by Wang Mingda, vice minister of the PRC State Education Commission, has ended its visit to the USSR and left Moscow for home on 22 June.

The delegation arrived in Moscow on 8 June.

PRC NOTES SOUTH KOREAN POLITICAL SITUATION

OW250729 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0602 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) — According to a dispatch from Seoul, the South Korean authorities declared late 24 June that the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, the principal leader of the opposition party, had been lifted, but that Kim was still not permitted to take part in political activities.

Kim Tae-chung was put under house arrest by the authorities on 4 April.

Kim Tae-chung told the press on 25 June that, although he could not take part in political activities, he would continue to do his work in his capacity as chairman of the "Council for the Promotion of Democracy."

On 24 June, South Korean "President" Chon Tu-hwan had a 3-hour talk with Kim Yong-sam, leader of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP]. Kim Yong-sam later told the press that he opposed Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for resolving the "political crisis" by renewing the debate on revising the Constitution in the "National Assembly," and supported direct elections. An RDP spokesman said that Chon Tu-hwan failed to meet any of the opposition party's demands, and added, "We have no choice" and "have decided to step up our antigovernment struggle."

One of Kim Yong-sam's preconditions for holding the talks was the release of Kim Tae-chung.

According to Western news reports, on 24 June, Yi Ki-paek, "minister of national defense" of South Korea, urged military leaders of South Korea to intensify combat readiness.

PENG CHONG DELEGATION TOURS ULAANBAATAR, ERDENET

OW240204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 24 (XINHUA) — The Chinese National People's Congress delegation arrived in Erdenet City Monday to continue its visit in Mongolia.

The Chinese delegation headed by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, began its official visit to the country on June 18. Peng and his party held talks with Mongolian parliament leaders.

While in Erdenet, an industrial city 400 kilometers northwest of the capital, the guests visited an ice dressing complex, a floor carpet factory, the workers' cultural palace and herdsmen's families. The mayor gave a banquet in honor of the delegation.

Earlier, the Chinese delegation held meetings with the mayor of Ulaanbaatar and officials from the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association and did sightseeing in the capital.

Tsedenjambyn Gotob, secretary-general of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, accompanied the Chinese delegation during the trips.

Meets Mongolian Leader

OW250158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Mongolian leader Jambyn Batmonh today met the Chinese National People's Congress delegation to talk about issues of common concern.

Batmonh said the trade volume between the two nations has increased and the two countries have resumed cultural, sports and non-governmental contacts in recent years.

He said the good-neighborly relations accord with the basic benefits of the two peoples and the interests of socialism. The most important tasks facing the two countries are to strengthen bilateral relations and maintain peace and security in Asia, he added.

In carrying out the Eighth Five-Year Plan, Batmonh said, Mongolia is improving its economic system. "We are watching experience gained by other socialist nations and have noted China's systematic work in economic construction and industrial development," he said.

On international issues, he said socialist construction needs a peaceful environment. He noted Mongolia's foreign policy is to avoid war and guarantee peace.

Batmonh praised China for undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and pledging not to expand nuclear weapons to the outer space.

Peng Chong, head of the Chinese delegation and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, said China and Mongolia face good prospects in developing their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields. This visit will promote such cooperation, he added.

In an interview with Mongolian reporters the same day, Peng said China and Mongolia have traditional friendship. He described the aims of the visit as promoting mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual respect and cooperation.

He expressed the belief that the issues of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Korean peninsula can be solved through efforts by the people of the world in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

WANG ZHAOGUO MEETS JAPANESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION

OW241814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today a delegation of the Japan-China Special Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, headed by Tomi Kawakami, member of Japan's House of Representatives and chairman of the Japan-China Special Committee of the Socialist Party.

After the meeting, Wang gave a dinner for the Japanese visitors.

SIHANOUK REMAINS CAMBODIAN PRESIDENT DESPITE LEAVE

OW221432 Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Jakarta, June 22 (XINHUA) -- Norodom Sihanouk says his one year leave as president of Democratic Kampuchea resistance coalition does not mean he is resigning.

Sihanouk's explanation of his May 7 leave announcement came in a message to Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Indonesia's ANTARA News Agency reported that Mokhtar told Indonesian reporters Sihanouk is still working to end Vietnam's eight-year-old occupation of Kampuchea.

Sihanouk announced on May 7 that he would stop working as president of Democratic Kampuchea for one year.

The minister recently returned from the 20th conference of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers in Singapore.

"This has relieved ASEAN very much," Mokhtar added.

WAN LI MEETS MME SIHANOUK, REAFFIRMS SUPPORT

OW241123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Acting Chinese Premier Wan Li met Madame Monique Sihanouk, wife of President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea, here this morning.

Wan welcomed Madame Sihanouk's passing through Beijing on her way home to see the Kampuchean Army and people on battlefronts as a senior representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

"Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is a close friend of China," Wan said. "The Chinese people very much admire the great deal of important work he has done in the past decades for the Kampuchean people's prosperity and development."

Wan pointed out that China supports the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

"China will continue its support of the formation of the four-sided coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and to the Kampuchean people's efforts to build their own country into an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned state under the leadership of Sihanouk," Wan said.

Madame Sihanouk said although Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is not on his post temporarily, he is still the president of Democratic Kampuchea. He will continue his struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for an early settlement of the Kampuchean issue, she added.

During the meeting, Wan asked Madame Sihanouk to convey the cordial greetings of the Chinese leaders to her husband. In return, Madame Sihanouk also conveyed her husband's best regards to the Chinese leaders.

HSIN WAN PAO NOTES ZHAO ZIYANG'S TRIP TO PAKISTAN

HK240313 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 23 Jun 87 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Zhao Ziyang Visits Pakistan; China Attaches Great Importance to South Asia"]

[Text] After visiting five Eastern European countries, Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in Pakistan to meet President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Yesterday, Premier Zhao Ziyang also held a 3-hour talk with Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo.

According to a report sent by the XINHUA reporter from Islamabad, during the 3-hour talk between Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, the following three issues were discussed: 1) international questions of common concern to both countries; 2) the question of the South Asian region; 3) the question of consolidating and expanding the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Pakistan.

Although the report sent by the XINHUA reporter did not mention the specific details of the international questions of common concern discussed between the Chinese premier and the Pakistani prime minister, the issues discussed doubtlessly included the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks, the situation in Europe, the situation of the war going on in the Middle East and the situation of the Gulf war (the war in the Persian Gulf), the question of Cambodia, Sino-U.S. relations, Sino-Soviet relations, and so on.

The question of the South Asian region was discussed in detail. It is now 7 years since the Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan. Recently, the Indian Air Force has also air-dropped supplies and goods to the Tamil militants in Sri Lanka. The border disputes between China and India are still continuing. The situation in the South Asian region seems unstable because some external forces are infiltrating into and interfering with the South Asian region and certain countries in the South Asian region are currently expanding their external spheres of influence.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the Chinese Government has always attached great importance to Sino-Pakistani friendship and further developing the friendly cooperation between China and Pakistan is the unshakable policy of the Chinese Government. From this, we can see that Premier Zhao Ziyang's real purpose in paying an "official and friendly" 4-day visit to Pakistan immediately after his almost 3-week visit to the five Eastern European countries is to intentionally let the parties concerned clearly understand the friendly relations between China and Pakistan and the two countries' common wish to maintain peace in the South Asian region.

The speeches by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo at yesterday's banquet focused on the common "hot point" of their two countries — the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo particularly stressed that the Soviet Union should withdraw all its forces from Afghanistan within a short period of time. Apart from this, the Pakistani prime minister also made clear Pakistan's position on the question of Cambodia, saying that Pakistan supports the efforts of the Cambodian people for self-determination free from the intervention of foreign forces.

Apart from demanding a total foreign troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech also "highly praised the humanitarian aid provided by Pakistan to the 1 million Afghan refugees and stressed that China has deep sympathy for the Afghan refugees, who have homes and a motherland but cannot return, and China will continue to provide as much humanitarian aid to the Afghan refugees as it can."

It is widely known that the Soviet Union had really hoped that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang would also pay a visit to the Soviet Union on his way back after ending his 3-week visit to the five Eastern European countries. Instead of accepting the invitation, Premier Zhao Ziyang chose another route back and issued in Pakistan a statement on continuing to provide aid to the Afghan refugees. This sharp contrast clearly shows the present Sino-Soviet relations.

As far as the situation of the South Asian region is concerned, recently, the Indian Government has brazenly dispatched its Air Force to air-drop supplies and goods to the antigovernment Tamil militants on the Jaffna peninsula in northern Sri Lanka, actually interfering in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. Therefore, some people have pointed out that because of India's internal turmoil, the Indian Government will probably resort to some external actions in order to divert the attention of the Indian people. As far as the growing tension along the Sino-Indian border and the rumored possible military conflicts between China and India are concerned, although both the Chinese and Indian Governments have denied the possibility of military conflicts between China and India, at present, such a possibility has not yet been completely ruled out.

Last week, in the parliamentary election held in the state of Haryana in India (which is near the State of Punjab and only a short distance from New Delhi), the governing Indian National Congress-Indira Party lost almost all its parliamentary seats by retaining only two parliamentary seats. Reports from India over the past 2 days also show that there have been incidents of bloodshed amidst the antigovernment activities of the Sikhs. India's growing number of internal problems have inevitably caused serious concern among the people.

ZHAO ZIYANG'S PAKISTAN VISIT CONTINUES

Further on TV Interview

OW241700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0610 GMT 24 Jun 87

[By reporters Ying Qiao and Zhao Jinchuan]

[Text] Islamabad, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- In an interview with a Pakistan TV reporter here this evening, Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang said: Sino-Pakistani relations have been extremely friendly in the 36 years since diplomatic relations were established, with bilateral friendly cooperation in all fields improving and developing continually. They have "become a model for other states to live in harmony."

Assessing current Sino-Pakistani relations, Premier Zhao Ziyang stated: The two sides share a broad consensus on many international issues and are satisfied with the smooth progress in bilateral relations.

Answering a question on the factors affecting Sino-Pakistani relations, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: China and Pakistan are close, friendly neighbors, whose peoples maintain a traditional friendship of long standing. The two countries belong to the Third World and are developing countries that are faced with similar tasks. One is the maintenance of national independence and sovereignty and contributions to regional and world peace. The other is the development of their national economies and the improvement of the material and cultural lives of their peoples. Zhao Ziyang said: "We have many common languages because our historical experiences are much the same and we have similar tasks." He said Sino-Pakistani relations have developed steadily "mainly because the two countries have abided by the five principles of peaceful coexistence." Bilateral relations are characterized by equality, mutual trust, and mutual understanding. Therefore, Sino-Pakistani relations have a firm foundation and immense vitality. The governments and peoples of the two countries are unswerving in their determination to develop friendship.

Speaking about China's foreign policy, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed that the Chinese Government has always pursued a policy of good-neighborliness and friendship and strives to establish and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all its neighbors on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He said China has always stood for a just and reasonable settlement of the questions left over from history in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and through peaceful negotiations. He was pleased with the good intentions, similar to those of China, of Pakistan and other neighboring countries to live in harmony, reciprocity and cooperation with each other, and with the constant development of friendly relations between China and those countries. Zhao Ziyang noted: "As to the fact that relations between China and certain neighboring countries have yet to be normalized or improved, it is universally known that the cause does not lie with the Chinese side."

Responding to a question on the aspects in which China can contribute to world peace, Premier Zhao reaffirmed that China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace. Safeguarding peace and promoting development is China's fundamental goal in foreign affairs. China will resolutely respond to and espouse all proposals and actions that are conducive to this goal. China will never enter into an alliance or establish strategic relations with either of the superpowers. China deals with international issues on their merits and in the context of peace and development.

Premier Zhao Ziyang also paid warm tribute to the Pakistani people's courage in upholding justice in the face of violence and expressed appreciation of the Pakistani people's profound friendship toward the Chinese people.

Leaves Pakistan

OW240953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0944 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Islamabad, June 24 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for home this morning after a four-day official and goodwill visit to Pakistan.

A big send-off ceremony was held at Islamabad airport. Zhao, accompanied by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, reviewed a guard of honor and a 19-gun salute was fired. Zhao embraced Junejo and bade farewell to Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan, National Assembly Speaker Hamid Nasir Chatha as well as Pakistan cabinet ministers and generals.

Ambassador Tian Ding and other Chinese diplomats accredited here as well as representatives of Chinese experts working the country were also present on the occasion.

During Zhao's stay here, he and Junejo held talks on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual concern and shared identical views on them.

Both sides maintained that foreign forces should be withdrawn from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people decide their own destiny.

China highly appreciates and supports the just and principled stand Pakistan has held on the Afghanistan issue and its efforts to continue humanitarian aid to Afghan refugees.

The two leaders held that all countries in South Asian region should trust, help and cooperate with each other and solve their differences through consultations and negotiations. China praises Pakistan for its contribution to cooperation and peace in the region.

Leaders of the two countries were of the view that Sino-Pakistani relations will be further consolidated and strengthened in the days to come because they abide by the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China agreed to provide Pakistan with an interest free loan of 100 million yuan (about 27 million U.S. dollars).

The Chinese premier, on behalf of President Li Xiannian, invited Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit China and the Pakistan president accepted the invitation.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES ZHAO'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

HK250311 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0839 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Commentary by reporter Guo Jian (6753 0256): "Treating Each Other With Sincerity and Mutual Trust -- A Comment on Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Pakistan" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang left Islamabad for home this morning, taking with him the deep feelings and friendship of the Pakistani people who are intimate neighbors of the Chinese people.

Recalling Zhao's 4-day stay in Pakistan at the end of his visit to Pakistan, this reporter has found that the excellent Sino-Pakistani relations have been enhanced to a still higher level.

This judgment is based on the following two facts:

-- The Chinese and Pakistani leaders "reached extensive unanimity on a series of major international issues" during their talks. With regard to the Afghan issue which is acknowledged as a "hot spot," both the Chinese and Pakistani Governments demand that all foreign troops withdraw from Afghanistan with a view to seeking a fair settlement of the Afghan issue. From a humanitarian point of view, Pakistan has accommodated 3 million Afghan refugees. Yesterday, Qian Qichen, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese Red Cross, handed to the Pakistanis a list of supplies that China is giving to Afghan refugees. Among these supplies are 1,250 tons of rice, 30 Jiefang brand trucks, 1 million yards of cotton cloth, 200,000 pairs of shoes, and some medicines. These are China's actual efforts to alleviate Afghan refugees' sufferings. The Chinese and Pakistani leaders also share common or similar views on the proposal to establish a nuclear free zone in South Asia and a peaceful zone in the Indian Ocean and on the need to safeguard world peace.

-- The two sides are very satisfied with the progress that has been made so far in the development of the relations between the two countries. Ziaul Haq has visited China three times, Li Xiannian has also visited Pakistan three times, China was the first foreign country visited by Junejo after he took up the post of prime minister, and Zhao Ziyang's current visit to Pakistan is his second visit to this friendly neighboring country during his time as premier. The two countries have developed extensive and fruitful cooperation in economic, technological, scientific, cultural, and other fields. During the current visit, the two countries signed an accord on economic and technological cooperation. The Chinese Government is going to extend a 100 million yuan interest-free loan to Pakistan this year, making the existing cooperative relations between the two countries even closer.

The current excellent state of the friendship and cooperation between China and Pakistan is due to their deep traditional friendship, their similar historical experience, the common tasks they are facing today, and, more important, both sides' observance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. During a banquet given by Ziaul Haq yesterday evening, Zhao Ziyang summed up Sino-Pakistani relations in one sentence: "We are good friends who treat each other sincerely and trust each other." Ziaul Haq replied: "China is great precisely because she respects her friendship with those smaller but sincere countries although she herself is bigger and stronger."

China maintains excellent relations with most of its neighbors. But there are some exceptions. Why? A Pakistani Television Corporation reporter asked Zhao Ziyang this question last night. The Chinese premier replied: The Chinese Government has pursued a consistent good-neighbor policy toward its neighbors and has maintained that friendship and cooperation should be established and developed with all the neighboring countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. As for the border issues that were left over by history, we have always been in favor of peaceful negotiations based on the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation to seek a fair and reasonable solution. China's relations with Pakistan and many other neighboring countries have been developing constantly. To be sure, China's relations with several neighboring countries have not been normalized or have yet to be improved. But China is not to blame for this.

Since the first day Premier Zhao Ziyang set foot on Pakistani soil, he was accorded a grand welcome and cordial reception by President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Junejo. When bidding farewell to his hosts, to express his pleasant feelings, Zhao Ziyang told them that he "felt as though he had been staying at a brother's home" during the visit. Regretting the shortness of Zhao Ziyang's current visit, Junejo expressed the hope that Zhao would stay longer if he visited the country again.

QIAO SHI BIDS FAREWELL TO BURKINA FASO DELEGATION

OW221220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA) -- Blaise Compaore, member of the National Council of the Revolution and minister of state of the presidency of Burkina Faso, and his party left here this afternoon to tour other parts of China, including Nanjing, Shenyang and Dalian.

Chinese Vice-Premier Qiao Shi bid farewell to the visitors at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse prior to their departure.

Earlier today, Burkina Faso Ambassador to China Michel Dah gave a reception at the embassy on the occasion of Compaore's visit to China.

CPC GREETES MOZAMBIQUE PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

OW241821 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) congratulated the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (MLFP) today on its 25th anniversary.

In a message the Chinese Communist Party said under the leadership of the MLFP, the Mozambiquan people have struggled against imperialism and colonialism during the last 25 years, and have won a great victory of national independence.

Mozambique was under Portuguese colonial rule for 450 years.

The message said the MLFP and the people of Mozambique support the south african people in their struggle for liberation thus maintaining the unity and solidarity of Africa.

The message continued, that led by the MLFP and President Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique will achieve greater success in its struggle for state sovereignty, in eliminating South African backed armed rebels and in reviving the economy.

The CPC Central Committee hopes friendly cooperation between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples will be further developed and strengthened.

COMMENTARY TO USSR ON ZHAO'S EAST EUROPE VISIT

OW241041 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Station commentary: "Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] The visit of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, to Bulgaria ended in complete success on 21 June. Thus, his present historic visit to five countries of Eastern Europe has come to an end.

From 4 to 21 June, Zhao Ziyang visited Poland, the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Speaking about the impressions of this trip, Zhao Ziyang said: I have conducted sincere, friendly, and fruitful talks with the party and government leaders of these countries. I have visited a number of industrial and rural enterprises, cultural organizations, and educational facilities; have had contacts with cadre workers and the masses; and have seen for myself the life and work of the people of these countries. All of this has made a deep impression on me.

On his visit to the five East European countries, Zhao Ziyang was invariably given a warm and hospitable welcome by party and government leaders and the masses. The results of the talks with the various sides show that the greatest thing in common between China and the five East European countries is the defense of peace in the world and the building of socialism.

Zhao Ziyang, in his speeches during the visit, appraised highly the efforts made by the five East European countries to reduce international tension, to defend peace in the world, and the important role East Europe plays as a force which defends peace.

On his visit to the five East European countries, Zhao Ziyang saw for himself their successes in building socialism. He spoke in admiration about these successes, and expressed his readiness to learn from their positive aspects.

The leaders of the five East European countries appraised highly the successes China achieved under the leadership of the CPC in building socialism with Chinese characteristics and in reforming the economic system. They rated highly China's independent, self-reliant, and peaceful foreign policies, its efforts to achieve detente and disarmament, and its important role in the defense of peace.

The talks and the exchange of experiences have deepened mutual understanding and mutual trust between the guests and the hosts, and have provided a new impetus to bilateral cooperation.

The present visit is the first visit of a Chinese top leader to five East European countries in the past 20-odd years. The leaders and the public of the five countries have appraised highly this visit. The present visit not only denotes the resumption of relations between the states and parties of China and the five countries of Eastern Europe, but also the beginning of a new stage of prolonged and multifaceted development.

As Zhao Ziyang aptly noted: Friendly cooperation between China and the five East European countries will undoubtedly bring even greater fruitful results, provided they are governed by the five principles of peaceful coexistence in interstate relations and the principles of independence and self-reliance, complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs in interparty relations.

During the visit a number of bilateral agreements were signed between China and the East European countries. Zhao Ziyang's visit to the five East European countries has attracted great attention throughout the world and has been warmly received. It will undoubtedly have far-reaching international influence.

Zhao Ziyang departed for his visit to the five East European countries with the aim of promoting mutual understanding, strengthening mutual confidence, furthering cooperation, and defending peace. He finished the visit with complete success. In connection with this, the Chinese people and the peoples of the five East European countries feel sincere happiness.

LIAOWANG VIEWS ZHAO VISIT TO POLAND, GDR

HK240929 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 25, 22 Jun 87

[Special Dispatch from Berlin by Wen Youren (2429 2589 0088): "A Successful Visit -- Notes on Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Poland and GDR"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, the acting secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, has successfully concluded his official visits to the People's Republic of Poland and the German Democratic Republic. The visits were made from 4 to 8 and 8 to 11 June. Poland and Democratic Germany were the first two countries visited during Zhao Ziyang's trip to five East European countries. His visits have achieved the desired aim of enhancing mutual understanding, strengthening confidence, promoting cooperation, and safeguarding peace.

The Chinese people have a tradition of friendship with the peoples in Poland and Democratic Germany. After the founding of New China, both Poland and Democratic Germany were among the first group of countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. During the 1950's, China and these two countries maintained good relations and supported each other. However, later on because of well-known reasons, China's relations with them experienced a tortuous road. In recent years, their relations have rapidly developed. There have been more exchange visits by the top leaders and frequent contacts in the field of economy, science and technology, culture, sports, and so on. At present, the PRC party and state relations with Poland and Democratic Germany have been completely normalized and have entered a completely new stage.

During his visits, Zhao Ziyang had many sincere, cordial, and friendly talks with the top party and government leaders of these two countries and exchanged experiences in building socialism, developing their economies, perfecting socialist democracy and sharing views on a series of important international issues.

While meeting with the Polish leaders, Zhao Ziyang expressed his admiration for and felt pleased with Poland upholding reform under relatively difficult conditions. He said that the experiences of Poland have demonstrated: If people do not carry on reform, a relaxed economic situation will not arise; and if people carry on with reform only after there is a relaxed economic situation, reform would be deferred as a result. The Polish leaders explained in detail the situation of economic reform in Poland as well as the tasks and measures of the current second-phase economic reform and said that Poland with its friendly feelings toward China, is very much concerned about the four modernizations drive and reform in China.

While visiting Democratic Germany, Zhao Ziyang said that Germany enacted and enforced lines and policies for socialist construction that are in keeping with the national conditions in Poland. It has been proved that the lines followed by Democratic Germany are correct. Honecker said: "As China is enforcing plans in every field of social life with eyes on the future, this is an important contribution of China to the accumulation of experiences in building socialism in all the socialist countries."

The leaders of China, Poland, and Democratic Germany all believe that the prospects for expanding friendly cooperation in every field are good and that it is necessary to expand the fields of cooperation in the light of needs and possibilities and to seek new cooperative approaches.

During his visit, Zhao Ziyang introduced China's foreign policies. He said that China pursues a peaceful foreign policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands. The fundamental aim of China's foreign activities is to safeguard world peace. He stressed that "whether peace and stability can be realized in Europe where military confrontation is the most serious in the world, and the weapons are the most concentrated, will have an important impact on the development of the world peace. He said that "China always looks upon Europe, including both East Europe and West Europe, as an important force to restrict wars and safeguard world peace. We completely understand and appreciate the efforts made by all the European countries to relax the situation in Europe and to improve relations between East Europe and West Europe.

Zhao Ziyang also said that "Opening up to the outside world is a very important aspect of China's basic policies." China "opens up to the developed countries and the developing countries, to the big countries and the small countries, to the capitalist countries and the socialist countries."

Talking about the road of building socialism in every country, Zhao Ziyang repeatedly pointed out that the building of socialism is an unprecedented and completely new cause in human history. "It is the right of the people in every socialist country to choose their road of building socialism in the light of the specific national conditions in their own country." He said that China completely respects the principles of building socialism adopted by the other socialist countries in the light of their own conditions, sincerely wishes them success, and wants to earnestly study and use their experiences for reference.

Zhao Ziyang also visited the factories, rural areas, and places of historic interest and scenic beauty in the two countries. He talked extensively with the local people and was warmly welcomed everywhere.

Talking about China's relations with the East European countries, he pointed out that the friendly relations that have been already set up will continue to develop along a protracted, comprehensive, sustained, and stable orbit. China has already decided to increase the proportion of foreign economic cooperation with the socialist countries in East Europe.

ZHAO ZIYANG RETURNS AFTER EAST EUROPEAN TOUR

HK242359 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, arrived in Lanzhou on the afternoon of 24 June at the conclusion of his friendship visit to five East European countries and Pakistan. He was welcomed at the airport by Li Ziqi, Zhao Xianshun, Li Xuanhua, Huang Luobin, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Wang Bingxiang, and others. When Premier Zhao came down from the plane, a young pioneer stepped forward to present a bouquet to him.

Arriving on the same aircraft were Wen Jiabao, Zheng Tuobin, An Zhiwen, and other responsible comrades of central and State Council departments concerned.

COLLEGE GRADUATES WILLING TO WORK IN REMOTE AREAS

OW241209 Beijing XINHUA in English 0950 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Li Shunguang, a graduate of Wuhan Institute of Physical Culture, has volunteered to work in a remote mountainous area in west Hunan Province as a gym teacher.

Wuhan is the biggest city in central China, while west Hunan Province is an underdeveloped area. Li said in his written application, "I like life in the city, but I know backward mountainous areas need me more."

A recent issue of "EDUCATION NEWS" carried a story about how he spent four vacations doing surveys of 20 primary and middle schools in eight counties in west Hunan Province.

The paper encouraged this year's college graduates to learn from Li. Nearly 400,000 college students and postgraduates will graduate in July and the state government hopes that more graduates will be willing to work in basic units and production departments.

Officials from the State Education Commission said that many college graduates have chosen to work in the places where they are most needed.

In his written application to the Education Commission, Zhang Baoshen, a graduate of Tianjin University, said that as the majority of technical and research workers have become concentrated in big cities and developed areas, small towns and rural areas, especially in China's west, lack technical forces. So he decided to return to his hometown, a small county in the suburbs of Beijing.

In fact, in almost all China's schools of higher learning, there are college graduates who are willing to work in remote areas, basic units and rural areas. It is learnt that of 1,162 graduates of the Chengdu University of science and technology, over 90 percent said that they are willing to work in border areas and basic units, or wherever the country needs them.

Knowing the problems that graduates face when they contemplate going to hardship postings, an Education Commission official said that many schools of higher learning have tried to let students know about the importance of the construction of state's key projects and the situation in remote areas by sponsoring film festivals and exhibitions. Universities and colleges also organize their students to carry out social investigations and hold discussions between this year's graduates and graduates of previous years.

A story carried in a recent issue of the "EDUCATION NEWS" told how Cai Shunhua, a graduate of the Chinese Department of Central China Teachers' University, became an ordinary middle school teacher after graduation. He worked out an effective teaching method through a few years of practice and won the title of the "Nation's Outstanding Teacher" for his achievements in greatly improving the teaching efficiency. Encouraged by his success, 40 of this year's graduates from the department have applied to work in remote areas.

Yu Jianwen, a graduate of the Chinese History Department of Beijing University, was determined to work in China's northwest area after his return from a social survey of the area in 1986.

He said that he "believed that through the hard work of enthusiastic Chinese people China's northwest area is sure to attain an economic take-off as occurred in the American West."

NEW MINISTRY ASSUMES 'WATCHDOG' FUNCTION

HK250229 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 25 Jun 87 p 8

[By Chan Wai-fong]

[Text] The appointment of Wei Jian-xing as the first minister of a newly created Supervisory Ministry underlines the intentions of the government to eliminate excessive bureaucracy, paving the way for political reforms to be adopted during the October party congress.

Political analysts said the appointment of Mr Wei, 56, former chief of the party's Organisation Department and reportedly a protege of disgraced former Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, indicates a resurgence by the reformist element within the power hierarchy.

The sweeping crackdown on bureaucratic meddling and red tape coupled with harsh penalties -- imprisonment and even expulsion from the party -- is one of the most crucial steps towards political reforms, analysts said.

The battle has gained momentum with disclosures in the press of more and more officials being criticised and penalised over the past weeks.

The Supervisory Ministry is a national watchdog overseeing the conduct and discipline of government officials.

Its establishment was first announced late last year. It has taken some six months for its chief to be appointed.

Although its work may have already begun well before the official announcement of Mr Wei's appointment, political analysts maintained there were difficulties in pushing the idea of the ministry through, especially with the bourgeois liberalisation crackdown that has been swirling across the country since early this year.

It is only very recently that a supervisory bureau was set up in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone to fight red tape and bureaucracy. This is the only local bureau ever set up to combat bureaucratic excess.

Paramount leader Deng Xiaoping has outlined to a number of foreign visitors issues concerned with political reforms which are very likely to be tabled for discussion and adoption during the October party congress. The taming of bureaucratism to increase efficiency and the rejuvenation of the party leadership are among them.

The talk about political reforms, which has subsided since late last year and especially during the later conservative backlash, has reappeared as one of the most important topics among Chinese leaders and in official newspapers.

A comprehensive proposal for political reform is now being prepared by a five-member group headed by Premier Zhao Ziyang and some liberal theoreticians such as, Yan Jiaqi, Director of the Politics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, and Su Shaozhi, Director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the Academy.

Observers in Hong Kong contend that the group has the consent of Mr Deng to proceed with a free hand in drawing up the reform plans.

The reform campaign has been highlighted by the sacking of Forestry Minister, Yang Zhong, whose official dismissal was approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) which ended its twenty-first session on Tuesday in Beijing. Before closing its session the Standing Committee strongly attacked red tape, mismanagement and bureaucracy.

Concerned persons with administrative responsibilities should be held responsible for serious incidents. "We cannot tolerate anyone who shirks his duty," the decision of the committee said.

NEW FORESTRY MINISTER GAO DEZHAN INTERVIEWED

HK240414 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1422 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Report by Gong Miao (1712 8693): "Taking Up a New Post in a Hurry -- A Chance Encounter With New Minister of Forestry Gao Dezhan"]

[Text] The raging forest fire in northeastern China burned up the black gauze cap of former Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong, who had seriously neglected his duty. The 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee today appointed Jilin Provincial Governor Gao Dezhan as the minister of forestry. When going to Jilin provincial office in Beijing on official business, I met him there by chance. He was just going to rush to Beijing railway terminal to catch the train to Changchun. I hurriedly talked with him for a while, obtaining some information from him.

Handing Over the Governor's Work [subhead]

A native of Qixia County, Shandong Province, the 55-year-old Gao Dezhan is big and tall, with a strong northeastern Chinese accent. In the last 10 days of May, he visited Canada and Japan at the head of a delegation and did not return to Beijing until 5 June. When he learned that he had been transferred to a new post as minister of forestry, he clearly realized that he shouldered a heavy responsibility, which the entire nation followed with interest.

He was governor in charge of all government affairs in Jilin Province. Since he had been transferred from the post, he should naturally hand over the work as soon as possible. It goes without saying that he had to brief the relevant departments on his trip abroad, trade talks, and the arrangements for economic and cultural exchanges following the establishment of a friendly relationship with Canada's Saskatchewan province, and assign the tasks to them. No wonder he had to leave the capital in a hurry.

Hurrying to the Forestry Zone Where the Big Conflagration Occurred [subhead]

"The fire was so great and destructive that I have to hurry to the forest region to have a look." Gao Dezhan's remark before he got on the train obviously showed that he had a diametrically different work style to the former minister.

The Jilin governor who has received a higher education, is reportedly a leader attaching importance to efficiency. He has served successively as vice president of Jilin Petrochemical Design Institute, deputy chief and chief engineer of the provincial Petrochemical Bureau, deputy director of the province's Economic Commission, vice governor, vice secretary of the provincial party committee, and provincial governor. Because Gao Dezhan achieved splendid work results, demonstrating his scientific management and organizational capability, he was repeatedly entrusted with important tasks until he became a high-ranking official in charge of the province's government affairs.

Strengthening Forestry Management [subhead]

Gao Dezhan was elected alternate member of the CPC Central Committee at the 12th CPC National Congress in 1982. His present transfer from provincial governor to minister of forestry is a shift of work at the same level.

What is important is that the forest zone in northeastern China accounts for two-thirds of the nation's forest area. Gao Dezhan has been in charge of a province's economic work in northeastern China for a long time. He is familiar with the situation in this region. At the present meeting of the NPC Standing Committee, some people have called for a review of the forestry policy and reform of the management structure to stop the recurrence of similar disasters. By comparison, Gao Dezhan is a most suitable choice for minister.

LI PENG CONCLUDES INSPECTION OF JILIN

SK250427 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat, and vice premier of the State Council, has concluded his inspection tour of the province. Just before his departure, after listening to the reports by the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he made a speech on how to invigorate the province's industrial enterprises, how to promote agricultural production, and on how to strengthen cadre cultivation. He ardently hoped that cadres and the masses in the province would build Jilin into a more beautiful province by upholding the two cornerstones.

On 23 June, at the Nanhu Guesthouse, Comrade Li Peng cordially received responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Military District, and the PLA units stationed in Changchun; as well as some veteran cadres. Joining the reception were responsible comrades of the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power.

On the morning of 23 June, the provincial party committee and government briefed Comrade Li Peng on their work. After hearing the reports, Comrade Li Peng happily said: Many changes have actually taken place in Jilin over the past few years. This is inseparable from the endeavor of the leading bodies and the people throughout the province. We must persist in and carry forward good traditions.

Referring to economic work, Comrade Li Peng said: We should further deepen reform and carry out the policies of opening up and economic invigoration. Practice shows that reform, opening up, and economic invigoration have already infused our economy with great vitality. He said: At present, in deepening the reform of industrial enterprises, larger enterprises in particular, we should focus on popularizing various forms of the contracted responsibility system, and integrating the performance in enterprise management with the vital interests of enterprises and of their workers and staff members so that we can increase not only incentives but also exert pressure on enterprises and then entail economic vitality on enterprises. At present, enterprises should pay attention to avoiding such a shortsighted practice as seeking partial and immediate interests at the expense of the state and long-term interests. It is best to integrate the contracted management of enterprises with the system of assuming responsibility for fulfilling fixed targets within the term of office.

Comrade Li Peng said: The development orientation of the deepening of enterprise reform is to organize enterprise groups. By so doing, we can avoid duplicated construction and production, and avoid big and all-inclusive or small and all-inclusive enterprises. We can also implement specialized production in order to promote technological progress. The funds of integrated enterprises can be used concentratively to enable enterprises to conduct self-renovation and to build part of their facilities. He said: To increase economic efficiency of enterprises, we should depend on technological progress and extensively apply new domestic and foreign technologies. But we must pay attention to the practical situations of China and our own enterprises. Otherwise, we will suffer losses as a consequence. He said: Progresses in technology and management are two wheels for promoting the enterprise progress. In terms of management, we must formulate a set of all-round market regulations and systems, and must implement them in a strict manner. He stressed: Success or failure in the management of an enterprise hinges on the quality of its workers. When workers are newly employed, they must be first trained before taking up new posts. Veteran workers should be trained again and again, with the training stressed on their professional work. By so doing, the majority of workers will become proficient in their professional work.

With regard to agricultural production, Comrade Li Peng said: It is extremely important to deepen reform and popularize new technologies. Without input in agriculture and scientific farming, agricultural production cannot be developed. Jilin's natural condition is very good because it has much cultivated land and moderate rainfall and its soil is fertile. The only weakness is the short frost-free period. To further develop agriculture, we must have sufficient chemical fertilizers and plastic sheds in addition to having good crop varieties. The utilization of plastic sheds for agricultural use must be popularized.

Crops grown in plastic sheds are completely different from those grown outside plastic sheds. Crops grown in plastic sheds have all grown very well. This shows that in developing agricultural production, we must depend on both policies and science.

Comrade Li Peng said: While building material civilization, we should attend to building spiritual civilization. At present, we should conduct positive education on the two cornerstones in a lively manner [words indistinct]. We should integrate positive education with cultural construction, and permeate all cultural activities with the building of spiritual civilization. We should foster a large number of advanced figures with the characteristics of the 1980's.

Comrade Li Peng hoped that the province's new and veteran cadres would work in unity and cooperation and strengthen the building of work bodies at all levels. He said: From now on, in judging and promoting cadres, we should emphasize their political integrity. We should train and promote those cadres who dare to act, have both ability and political integrity, and have the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people. With good cadres, our work will be better and better.

On the afternoon of 23 June, Comrade Li Peng and his entourage inspected the Changchun washing machine plant.

ZHANG AIPING CALLS FOR CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK240845 Beijing JIEFANFJUN BAO in Chinese 13 June 87 p 1

[Report by Su Kuoshan (5685 2368 0810): "Zhang Aiping Speaks About Criticism and Self-Criticism at the Party Congress of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense"]

[Text] With party rectification completed, on what should we mainly depend for upholding the party's principles, safeguarding its interests and increasing its fighting power? Answering this question, Zhang Aiping, deputy general secretary of the Central Military Commission, said: "An important measure is practice of criticism and self-criticism."

He made the remarks when he met representatives to the party congress of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense.

He said: Making criticism and self-criticism is the most basic aspect of a party member. Both senior cadres of our party and ordinary party members must insist on doing this. He also pointed out: "Criticism should basically be made when two occasions arise. First, when one makes errors unknowingly, he should be alerted by comrades through criticism because the spectator sees most clearly; second, when one realizes the mistakes he has made but he keeps silent about major mistakes while admitting minor ones and refuses to correct his mistakes thoroughly, he should also be alerted to this by comrades through criticism." He said: If one makes serious mistakes and refuses to be criticized, he should be dealt with according to party discipline. Of course, the criticism made by our party is out of good will. It is aimed at helping comrades make progress and is not aimed at attacking and making reprisals against others and rebuffing others so as to build up oneself.

Comrade Zhang Aiping reminded all participants that comrades within the party must help each other in the form of criticism and such criticism should be made not only from above to below but also from below to above. A Communist Party member should not fear criticism but should have his shortcomings and mistakes criticized of his own accord. He also said: We oppose unprincipled gossiping slandering other comrades behind their backs without making a distinction between inside and outside the party.

After briefly reviewing the history of our party, Zhang Aiping continued: Criticism and self-criticism is an important means of increasing the fighting capacity of our party either during war or in peace time. He pointed out that this is not dogmatism but an important aspect of the Marxist-Leninist theory for building up the party ideologically and organizationally.

Zhang Aiping said he hoped all party member delegates to the party congress of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense would set an example in making criticism and self-criticism.

YE XUANPING REPORTEDLY SET FOR MAJOR PROMOTION

HK180359 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 18 Jun 87 p 8

[By David Wong, China editor]

[Text] The governor of Guangdong Province, Ye Xuanping, the son of late Chinese leader Marshal Ye Jianying, may either be promoted to the State Council or to head a key party department in Beijing later this year.

Recent reports reaching here from Guangzhou went further, suggesting that Mr Ye might be appointed as head of the party's United Front Work Department. But officials declined to confirm or deny the reports, saying they were purely speculation.

However, informed sources told THE STANDARD that Mr Ye would likely be give a senior posting in Beijing later this year, but no final decision had yet been made.

Sources close to the Guangzhou government said reports about his new posting had been circulating for some time. Some suggested that he would climb up the government ladder to become a vice-premier in the wake of a possible leadership reshuffle during the upcoming National Party Congress in October.

Others have suggested that he may join the State Council, the equivalent of a country's cabinet.

"This is still a substantial promotion because a state councillor carries the same rank as a vice-premier in the Chinese Government," sources explained.

Under the Chinese Government hierarchy, the governorship of a major province such as Guangdong, carries ministerial rank.

However, another suggestion has been that Mr Ye may be transferred to head the party's United Front Work Department under the Central Committee. This posting carries the same rank as that of a provincial governor.

Sources said these were some suggestions that had been floating about for several months concerning Mr Ye, whose future has become a matter of some concern not only among his colleagues in Guangdong, but also among the people of Hong Kong because of the proximity of the two places.

"Nevertheless, it should be made clear that nothing is final at this stage, and nobody can know exactly where he (Mr Ye) will go.

"Instead, he may finally decide not to leave his present job," sources said.

One source said the governor personally did not want to leave Guangdong, which is his home province.

Mr Ye, 63, was born in Mei county and is said to have strong sentimental links there. Moreover, the governor has also earned a good reputation during his tenure as a technocrat with an "open mind".

It was only five years ago that he took up his first post in his home province -- as Deputy-Governor and Director of the Guangdong Science Committee before he was appointed the major of Guangzhou. He was promoted to governor in August, 1985.

A strongly-built man with bright eyes, Mr Ye speaks fluent Mandarin, Cantonese, Kejiahua, English and Russian (he was educated in the Soviet Union).

In many ways, Mr Ye is recognised for his moderation and steadiness, and is said to be dedicated "to taking care of the family problems of millions." These include housing, schooling, environmental pollution and price increase in the province.

If Mr Ye is finally given a new appointment, there might be problems finding a successor since Guangdong is the most important gateway to South China and therefore needs a knowledgeable hand at its helm.

COMMENTATOR ON KEYS TO DEEPENING ENTERPRISE REFORM

HK230945 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 22, 1 Jun 87 p 4

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Grasp Two Crucial Keys To Deepening the Reform of Enterprises"]

[Text] It seems that it is necessary to grasp two crucial keys to deepen the reform of enterprises: First, to affirm and truly put into effect the responsibilities, rights, and interests of operators; and second, to take the road of tapping potential and invigorating enterprises. At present, all the localities are carrying out the management responsibility system, the contracted operational responsibility system, the tenure target responsibility system of directors and managers, as well as the leasing and share-holding systems, and so on in enterprises, which should be all supported and gradually perfected as long as they tally with the actual conditions of the trades and enterprises and achieve effectiveness. Nevertheless, it is equally important that we should earnestly resolve the abovementioned two issues regardless of the patterns adopted. If these two issues are not resolved well, enterprises would not be invigorated and effectiveness would not be improved.

The practice of enterprise reform in all localities has proved that the affirmation of and truly putting into effect the rights, responsibilities, and interests of operators are more important than anything else and the key to deepening the enterprise reform. With his responsibilities, rights, and interests being affirmed, a director or manager will dare to undertake risks, build up his authority among the staff and workers, independently implement the reform measures, mobilize the various active factors, invigorate enterprises, and ensure the interests of all the three parties of the state, enterprises, and staff and workers. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly study and perfect methods of coordinating operators to retain the advantages, remove the disadvantages, and promote the development of the reform. It is also necessary to prepare public opinion to enable those enterprise operators who undertake more risks and responsibilities to receive remuneration in light of the performance of the enterprise operation. Of course, at present there is still an issue of the psychological limits of society and the people, because some people find it hard to accept the sharp increase in the income of directors and managers due to the good performance of enterprise operation. Therefore, it is still necessary to prepare reaction and have some expedient methods to ensure the interests of operator.

Another key to deepening the enterprise reform is to take the road of tapping potential and invigorating the economy. This is an issue interrelated with the former. At present, all the advanced and backward enterprises have great potential to be fully tapped. Generally speaking, the labor and work efficiency of our enterprises are still not high. After the issue of responsibilities, rights, and interests of enterprise operators are resolved and the operators are given sufficient operational rights and corresponding interests, they would "make a last ditch fight" to try by any means to greatly increase operational effectiveness and continuously tap the potential of their enterprises. Not long ago, when the invigoration of enterprises was mentioned, some people would tend to ask the upper levels for help, in the hope of the state giving up its share of profits and reducing taxes. However, after the state did this, some enterprises were still not invigorated. Why? As the state reduced taxes and gave up profits by such a big margin, enterprises could continue to "eat from the same big pot." It was only that the rice was moved from this pot to that pot and from the big pot to the small pot, with the operation and management not being reformed, the enthusiasm of staff and workers not aroused, the responsibilities, rights, and interests of operators not put into effect, and everything left unchanged. How would this work? The invigoration of enterprises is not a matter of asking the upper levels for help but a matter of relying on oneself to work out methods, seriously study the existing operational and management problems, analyze the source of potential of enterprises, break away from the limits restricting the development of productive forces, and adopt resolute and effective measures. As a result, the look of enterprises will be greatly changed. All the localities and enterprises should seriously study how to take the road of tapping potential and invigorating enterprises. Otherwise, the reform will not be deepened nor will it have a future. This is something that the leading cadres at all levels should seriously consider.

By grasping these two keys to deepening the enterprise reform to affirm and put into effect the responsibilities, rights, and interests of the operators of enterprises and to take the road of tapping potential to invigorate enterprises and adopting effective and resolute measures, we can achieve effectiveness and open up a new situation.

COMMENTATOR URGES COORDINATING INDUSTRY, COMMERCE

HK241436 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 87 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Industry And Commerce Go Forward Hand in Hand To Open Up A New Path"]

[Text] There have always been contradictions between industry and commerce in terms of the relations between production, supply, and marketing. In the past, such contradictions were covered up by the system of the state monopoly of purchase and marketing. "When industry reports good news, commerce will report bad news, and the state financial income will also be poor." This is one of the bad effects of the old system and the natural result of the contradictions between industry and commerce as well.

Since our country began to implement the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, the production and marketing departments have been granted more decisionmaking power. Now, the commercial departments can have a free choice when buying goods while industrial enterprises are allowed to sell their products through their own channels. This new development has completely broken with the old purchase and marketing system, has infused the market with fresh vitality in terms of the purchase and marketing, and has also greatly pushed forward with the development of industrial production. However, this new situation has also brought about some new problems: The contradiction between industry and commerce in terms of purchasing and marketing has become more serious and more obvious. For example, in order to occupy the market, regardless of the overall situation, industry and commerce have been competing fiercely with each other by repeatedly reducing the prices of the products. And both industry and commerce have been trying to seek their own interests and have neglected to make an overall arrangement to cope with market changes. As a result, the efforts made by one side have been counteracted by the efforts made by the other side. Commerce has suffered losses, and industry has had difficulties in continuing to carry out production, due to the excessive use of the circulating funds, a result of implementing of the system under which industrial enterprises are allowed to sell their products through their own channels. This new situation must be paid attention to.

The socialist industrial structure and the socialist commercial structure are the two important links which condition each other in the development of the productive forces and each has its own advantage: The industrial department has the advantage of carrying out the production, whereas the commercial department possesses a large number of sales networks and is thus able to obtain the latest market information. However, the socialist industrial structure and the socialist commercial structure also have their respective disadvantages: If commerce does not support industrial development, expansion of the commodity circulation will be devoid of a material guarantee, whereas if industry does not rely on commerce, it will probably have to run the risk of overstocking its products. Therefore, carrying out of the various types of joint operation between industry and commerce will help to link the interests and destinies of industry and commerce together so as to help develop their respective strong points and offset their respective weaknesses and help to turn their partial and local advantages into the overall advantages. Therefore, carrying out various types of joint operation between industry and commerce will be conducive to increasing the comprehensive economic results.

At present, some industrial enterprises are advocating that all industrial enterprises sell their products through their own channels. This is only a one-sided view. That the industrial enterprises are allowed to sell their products through their own channels has formed a new circulation channel and has become a supplement to commerce as well. However, in a wider sense, because the industrial enterprises themselves have a lot of things to do, if we blindly exaggerate the role of the system under which the industrial enterprises are allowed to sell their products through their own channels or even completely negate the role of commerce regardless of both the subjective and objective conditions at present, we will probably have to allocate a large number of human and material resources for the industrial enterprises in order to enable them to sell their products through their own channels. However, at present, the production department still cannot meet such a challenge. At present, some industrial enterprises are making greater efforts than ever to sell their products through their own channels, but are not paying enough attention to their production management, their technological transformation, or the updating of their products. As a result, the quality of the products of these industrial enterprises has deteriorated, and the production cost and expenditure of these industrial enterprises have increased rapidly. This tendency must be paid attention to.

Practice has shown that developing lateral associations and forming various types of loose or close joint operations between industry and commerce are very good methods for improving relations between industry and commerce. Whether or not the joint operations between industry and commerce can be consolidated and further developed is essentially determined by the regional distribution of the interests of industry and commerce. Moreover, because changes often take place in terms of the raw and processed materials, the prices of the products, and the market supply and demand, new contradictions are bound to emerge in joint operations between industry and commerce. Therefore, both industry and commerce should try their best to jointly solve the new contradictions that emerge in their joint operations in the spirit of mutual benefit, mutual understanding, and mutual accommodation. As far as this question is concerned, the experience of Chongqing City can be taken as a reference for other parts of the country.

COMMENTATOR URGES EXPANSION OF COUNTY-LEVEL POWERS

HK240234 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Further Expand County-level Decisionmaking powers]

[Text] Further expansion of county-level decisionmaking powers and bringing county-level functions into full play are important to the deepening of the rural reform.

We proposed further expansion of county-level decisionmaking powers a few years ago. Exploration was made by a few prefectures, but no adequate attention was aroused in various sectors. In view of the present situation, this issue should be put on the agenda for discussion.

We all know that in our country, the county is an integral part of both the urban and rural areas and of macroeconomy and microeconomy. The county is an integral whole of agriculture, industry, commerce, finance, culture, and so on. Though small in size, it possesses all the vital elements. Many principles and policies of the central authorities are adhered to and enforced at the county level. [paragraph continues]

It is true that "without the efforts of the lower levels, the principles and policies of the upper levels can hardly be put into effect." Therefore, it is not possible to simply carry out a single or partial reform if we are to develop commodity production. Comprehensive, simultaneous reform should be carried out throughout the county. The objective is to further expand county-level decision making powers so that the county level can formulate its own development strategy and specific measures in line with local conditions, fully develop its local resources, and thus invigorate the economy.

However, the current limits of authority of the county level do not suit the tasks of reform, opening up, invigoration, and developing the commodity economy that are assigned to the county level. Counties assume the grave responsibilities of taking on everything within their administrative areas and practice economic management. However, they lack the power to control and adjust the economy by means of economic levers, like credit and tax revenue; the power to set up organs in accordance with practical needs and to manage the cadres, workers, and staff members in related professional fields at their administrative levels; and the power to make decisions, comprehensively plan the allocation of human, financial, and material resources, and flexibly enforce related policies. As a result, they cannot do what they want to do, but must force themselves to do things against their will. Assuming overall economic responsibilities within the administrative region turns into empty talk, and the condition in which barriers exist between different departments and areas still persists. This is notably unfavorable to the deepening of the reform and the development of commodity economy.

If county-level decision making powers are to be further expanded and the functions of the counties fully brought into play, we have to request the departments concerned at the upper levels to put forth specific measures in the course of the reform, to consciously delegate powers to counties, including financial power, power in personnel administration, and adequate power necessary for enforcing policies flexibly, to be active and enthusiastic in creating the conditions for further expanding the county-level decision making powers, and to pay attention to amending all unreasonable regulations in a timely manner. Further expansion of county-level decision making powers means that leaders of counties must shoulder graver responsibilities and meet higher demands. As leaders at the county level, they should conscientiously change the art of making of policy decisions from one based on experience to one based on science, properly handle the relation between the whole and the part from a dialectical approach, and strengthen economic management by the integrated application of economic, legal, and administrative means to truly assume overall economic responsibilities, to coordinate the relations among departments and areas at different levels to creatively turn the principles and policies of the party into strategic policies that cater for the needs of the local conditions, and to foster the rapid development of the rural commodity economy.

FORUM ON ENTERPRISE IDEOLOGICAL WORK CONCLUDES

HK200133 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The 5-day national forum on ideological and political work in enterprises concluded in Huaihou Railroad Subbureau today. During the forum, the participants seriously studied the spirit of relevant central documents and discussed and studied the questions of how to step up and improve ideological and political work in the enterprises, and deepen propaganda and education in upholding the line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and in the two basic points of the party line. They exchanged information and experiences in ideological and political work in the previous period. Over 50 delegates introduced the experiences of their units in conducting positive education.

The delegates held that in stepping up and improving ideological and political work in the enterprises, it is currently necessary to seriously grasp positive education in the line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and in the two basic points. It is necessary to continually study new problems and create new experiences in the new situation of reform and opening up, and stimulate the development of reform and construction in depth.

Wang Weicheng, permanent deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department; (Zhao Yinhua), deputy director of the All-China Enterprise Ideological and Political Work Study Society; Yu Qinghe, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Li Jixiang, director of the political department of the Ministry of Railways; and Liu Zheng, deputy secretary of the Hunan provincial party committee, attended the meeting today. Comrade Wang Weicheng delivered an important speech.

On stepping up and improving ideological and political work in the enterprises, Comrade Wang Weicheng focused on three issues:

1. The fundamental task of ideological and political work in the enterprises is to arouse and educate the staff and workers, in close connection with reality, to fully understand the historic mission of China's working class and the general tasks for the current stage, so as to wage unremitting struggle to build China into a powerful modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

2. In the course of conducting ideological and political work in the enterprises in accordance with the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it is necessary to get a firm grasp of the two basic points in this line; while stressing adherence to the four cardinal principles, it is necessary to uphold the general guideline and policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration. We should not lay undue stress on either one of these points at the expense of the other, and we should not use one correct thing to negate another correct thing. We must pay attention to guarding against one-sidedness and incorrect ideological tendencies.

3. We must conduct positive education in a lively and vivid way and ensure that it goes deep into people's hearts and minds and produces practical results. We should cultivate a workforce with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline, and rely on this force to stimulate our great cause of socialist construction.

To make a success of this work, Wang Weicheng said that it is necessary to pay attention to six points: 1) Thoroughly and accurately publicize the party's line, principles, and policies. 2) Carry out ideological education for each different level and field, with appropriate focal points. 3) Ensure that education is vivid and lively and is done in ways that the masses like to see and hear, in close connection with reality and with questions of concern to the cadres and masses. 4) Actively publicize advanced units and figures and establish a good atmosphere in the factories, railroads, and shops. 5) We should adopt a variety of forms and flexible methods. 6) Strive to step up the building of the ideological and political work contingent.

Zhang Yanning, vice chairman of the State Economic Commission, made a written speech on unfolding the double increase and double economy drive and deepening enterprise reform on the economic front, and on how to do a good job in ideological and political work in the enterprises.

Yu Qinghe, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, spoke on how the trade unions should conduct education in the two basic points.

ANHUI COMMITTEE ACCEPTS GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION

OW241303 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] The 30th Meeting of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee today decided to accept Wang Yuzhao's resignation from his post as governor of the Anhui Provincial People's Government.

The decision adopted by the 30th Meeting of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 23 June 1987 reads as follows: In view of Governor Wang Yuzhao's transfer to work for the Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the 30th Meeting of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decides to accept Wang Yuzhao's resignation from his post as governor of the Anhui Provincial People's Government and report this decision to the provincial People's Congress for the record.

Acting Governor Appointed

OW241257 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] The 30th Meeting of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held this morning. Wang Guangyu presided over today's meeting. The meeting heard [words indistinct] and decided to appoint Lu Rongjing as vice governor and concurrently acting governor of the Anhui Provincial People's Government.

On the basis of the directive issued by the CPC Central Committee and the recommendation made by the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the meeting examined appointments and dismissals of the leaders of the provincial people's government. A decision was adopted at the plenary session this afternoon to accept Wang Yuzhao's resignation from his post as governor of the Anhui Provincial People's Government. It was decided at the session to appoint Lu Rongjing as vice governor of the Anhui Provincial People's Government. It was also decided to appoint Lu Rongjing as acting governor of Anhui.

The meeting this time will study draft regulations for mining mineral resources by collectives or individuals in various townships in Anhui as well as the draft regulations for the protection of water resources in Chaohu Lake. The meeting will revise the draft decision of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the interim regulations for enforcing local rules and regulations and the draft decision on the number of deputies to the next provincial people's congress and various issues concerning the election. It will hear a report to be made by the provincial people's government on the implementation of the regulations for labor production in the province.

Vice Chairman Su Hua presided over the plenary session in the afternoon. Attending the session were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Su Yu, Wei Xinyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyu, Zheng Huaizhou, and Chen Tingyuan. Present at the session as observers were [words indistinct] of the provincial people's government; Wang Chengle, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Feng Jianhua, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

ANHUI SUMS UP PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW231125 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and its commission for guiding party rectification called a provincial meeting from 18 to 21 June to sum up party rectification work. It was announced at the meeting that party rectification work has basically been completed in Anhui. The meeting called on party organizations at various levels and the vast numbers of party members and cadres who are party members to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines laid down by the national conference for summing up party rectification work, to appraise this work on the basis of facts, to achieve unity in thinking, and to promptly switch from party rectification to regular party building.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and its commission for guiding party rectification attended the meeting, including Shi Junjie, Lu Rongjing, Xu Leyi, Hou Yong, Meng Fulin, Yang Yongliang, Liu Guangcai, Niu Xiaomei, Zhao Baoxing, and Di Feng.

The guidelines laid down by the national conference for summing up party rectification work were relayed at the meeting. The attendants heard a report on Comrade Li Guixian's speech at a provincial conference of party delegates.

At the meeting, Comrade Hou Yong made a report on summing up party rectification work in Anhui Province. Comrade Xu Leyi made a concluding speech.

In accordance with the guidelines laid down by the national conference for summing up party rectification work, those attending the meeting earnestly discussed the work of party rectification over the past 3 and 1/2 years. They held: Under the leadership of the Central Commission for guiding Party Rectification and through the joint efforts of party members and party organizations at various levels throughout Anhui, party rectification work in the province has generally been done better and better at each stage. Carrying out the tasks set forth in the decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification, we have solved some outstanding problems in the party and raised the consciousness of party members and cadres who are party members in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee. They have also become more conscious than before as qualified party members. The consciousness of the party organizations at various levels in taking care of their own affairs has also been raised. All this plays a positive role in building of socialist material and socialist spiritual civilization in the province.

However, the development of party rectification has been unbalanced. There are still many problems that must be solved. The depth of party rectification has been different in different units and at different levels. A small number of units, including party and government leading bodies at higher and middle levels, have not yet accomplished the various tasks of party rectification in an all-round way, and some of them have carried out party rectification only perfunctorily.

The meeting stressed: It is necessary to switch promptly from party rectification to regular party building. In the course of party building, efforts should be made to ensure the implementation of the guiding ideology for the two basic points [upholding the four cardinal principles and adhering to the policy of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy] of the line and the basic tasks laid down by the 3d Plenary of the party's 11th Central Committee. To do so, party committees at various levels should conscientiously organize party members and cadres who are party members to study the speeches made by Zhao Ziyang, Bo Yibo, and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee at the national conference for summing up party rectification work in order to enhance their understanding.

First, it is necessary to raise party organizations' consciousness in taking care of their own affairs. Members of party committees at various levels, especially principal leading cadres of party committees, should firmly foster the idea of the party taking care of its own affairs and pay close attention to party building. This is very important.

Second, we should clearly understand that since our party is in power, political and ideological changes may occur among party members and cadres who are party members. Thus we should continuously conduct extensive education in party spirit and combat unhealthy tendencies. Leading bodies of the party and leading cadres who are party members in particular must set an example in overcoming bureaucracy; abuse of one's power to seek personal gain, ultra-individualism, and liberalism.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen party building while carrying out reform. We should fully recognize that party building in the new period should be done under conditions of reform. Reform not only promotes economic construction but will also promote party building.

Fourth, we should clearly understand the importance of strengthening the theoretical education of party members and of cadres who are party members. Strengthening ideological and theoretical education is an important aspect of party building in the new period. At present, cadres who are party members should earnestly step up their theoretical study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Fifth, close attention should be paid to the building of party organizations at the basic level, and conscientious efforts should be made to improve their work.

The meeting particularly discussed the investigation and verification of the three types of persons, holding: Party rectification has been completed, but investigation and verification of the three types of persons has not yet come to an end; it is necessary to continue doing this work well.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of various prefectural and city party committees in charge of party rectification, and responsible comrades of party rectification offices and investigation and verification sections of such party committees, leading party groups of units directly under the provincial authority, and party committees of various universities.

GUANGXI PARTY REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE OPENS

HK250227 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Guangxi regional party representative conference was solemnly convened in Nanning today. [passage omitted] The main agenda of the meeting consists of electing the region's delegates to the 13th National Party Congress, summing up party rectification in the region, and discussing the strengthening of party building. [passage omitted]

Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, presided at the conference today. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang, delivered the opening speech.

Chen Huiguang said: The 13th CPC Congress will be a meeting of great significance in party history. Doing a good job in electing the delegates to attend the congress is very important for making a success of the congress. The delegates to the 13th CPC Congress should be comrades who resolutely implement the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, have scored achievements in socialist modernization and in reforms, and can keep in close touch with the masses. The delegates should represent a broad spectrum, and each sector should have a certain degree of representation. We must take a serious and earnest approach when holding debates and discussions on the delegates and when electing them. We must seriously implement the party's principle of democratic centralism, bring inner-party democracy into full play, respect the democratic rights of the representatives, and truly embody democracy and the will of the voters.

On summing up party rectification and further stepping up party building, Chen Huiguang said: In discussing the summation of party rectification work in the region, this conference should implement the spirit of the national conference on summing up party rectification work, evaluate the region's party rectification in a truth-seeking way, affirm the achievements, sum up the experiences and lessons, and unify understanding. We should also study how to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification. [passage omitted]

Chen Huiguang said: We have done a lot of work and scored relatively great success in the 2 years since the fifth regional Party Congress. The region is enjoying political stability and unity, economic structural reform is proceeding in depth, and the economy is developing in a sustained and steady way. [passage omitted]

On the work for this year, Chen Huiguang said: We must unwaveringly and fully implement the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, adhere to the two basic points in this line, and devote efforts to two main tasks: 1) in the economic field, adhere to the correct construction principles, carry out effective economic reform, expand our opening up to the world, launch an extensive double increase and double economy drive, and strive to ensure sustained and steady development of the entire national economy. [passage indistinct]

HENAN'S YANG XIZONG ON 2 BASIC POINTS, REFORMS

HK240700 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] During the Henan provincial CPC representatives conference [held in Zhengzhou on 21 and 22 June], Yang Xizong, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech on: Correctly understanding the relationship between the two basic points of the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; consolidating our achievements in, and quickening the pace of reform; and strengthening party building, as well as a number of other issues.

Referring to the two basic points of the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Yang Xizong said: The policy on reform, opening up, and reinvigoration cannot develop without the four cardinal principles. The four cardinal principles not only set the correct political orientation for the policy on reform, opening up, and reinvigoration, but also provide the necessary political foundations and spiritual motive force for this policy. Only by successfully promoting the policy on reform, opening up, and reinvigoration, can we do a still better job of correctly upholding the four cardinal principles. The past 8 years of practice in conducting reforms has proved that only by unswervingly carrying out reforms can we give full play to the people's enthusiasm and creativeness, thus giving an enormous impetus to the development of social production forces, fully revealing the advantages of socialism, and enabling socialism to be truly attractive. Otherwise not only will the four cardinal principles lack persuasive power, it will also be impossible for us to uphold these principles and to oppose bourgeois liberalization.

Comrade Yang Xizong stressed: The four cardinal principles are the foundation of our country while the policy on reform, opening up, and reinvigoration is our general policy for conducting socialist modernization. The two are put forward as our party's general guiding ideology. In addition, they are our general guiding principles and the foundation for formulating our domestic and foreign policies. They are also of general guiding significance.

Comrade Yang Xizong noted: Judging from our province's conditions, we can see to promote the work of consolidating achievements in, and quickening the pace of reforms, it is imperative to put the stress on successfully carrying out work in three aspects. First, we must seek unity of thought and have a firm faith in our reforms. Second, we must conduct in-depth reform of the economic system and implement all our policies and measures. Third, we must strengthen the work of guiding implementation of reforms and theorizing about reforms.

Comrade Yang Xizong said: Over the past 8 years our province has scored great achievements in reforming the economic system, as well as many other systems, including science, technology, and education. At present, the major tasks of reform demand that: We center our attention and efforts on increasing the vitality of enterprises, and particularly the vitality of large and medium-sized enterprises under ownership by all the people; we promote multiform contracted management responsibility systems in line with the principle of separating ownership and management; and we established and perfected the enterprise management mechanism that combines responsibility, authority, and benefit.

Comrade Yang Xizong said: Since our reforms do not have ready-made experiences, we must constantly make explorations through practice. Regarding the work of guiding reforms, party committees and governments at all levels must show greater initiative, scientism, and creativeness. We must strengthen the work of making investigations and studies, and successfully conduct all types of tests of reforms at selected points. The vast numbers of theoretical workers must further emancipate their minds, be truly geared to the needs of reform, truly face realities, and apply Marxist theory in promptly offering scientific answers to questions arising from reforms.

Comrade Yang Xizong also stressed: We must strengthen party building and ensure implementation of the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

He added: Our province has already completed party rectification work. However, party building is a day-to-day task of a protracted nature. Party organizations at all levels must continue to do well in solving those problems that were not solved, or were not completely solved, during party rectification. They must: Promote the day-to-day party building task; clearly understand the major tasks in promotion of party building, and the party's guiding ideology during the new historical period; uphold the principle of having the party manage party affairs; strengthen and improve party leadership; constantly strengthen the building of leading groups at all levels; continue promoting the building of party style and party discipline; and strive to study Marxist theory with the purpose of enhancing their political quality.

Comrade Yang Xizong demanded that party members and party organizations at all levels throughout the province rally more closely on the basis of the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, work in full cooperation and with unity of purpose, inspire enthusiasm, work hard, and greet the convening of the 13th National Party Congress with the real activities of upholding the four cardinal principles, quickening the pace of reforms, and promoting all types of work.

During the meeting, Zhao Di, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, conveyed the spirit of the national conference to summarize party rectification, and Zhang Zhigang, provincial party committee Standing Committee member and vice governor of the provincial government, made arrangements and drew up plans for the "double increase and double economy" campaign, and the industrial and agricultural production work to be carried out in our province.

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 24 JUN

HK250155 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fourth Xizang Regional People's Congress opened in Lhasa today. [passage omitted] The opening ceremony was attended by NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Banqen Erdini Quoigy Gyanca; regional CPC Committee Secretary Wu Jinghua, and others. [passage omitted]

Doje Cering, chairman of the regional government, delivered a government work report. In the first part, he stressed that Xizang has achieved a certain degree of success in economic construction. He said: Despite severe natural disasters last year, grain output reached over 450,000 tons, the output level for a moderate year. Output value of animal husbandry reached some 400 million yuan, a rise of 7.3 percent compared with 1985. Output of major sideline products rose in varying degrees. New developments occurred in the township and town enterprises. The average income of the peasants and herdsmen was 343 yuan. The general state of industrial and communications production was good. Tourism and foreign trade showed relatively rapid development. Lateral economic ties and foreign economic cooperation started to get going. There was some improvement in blocked commodity circulation channels. [passage omitted]

Doje Cering said in his report: The region has made new progress in building spiritual civilization. In the past year and more, progress in varying degrees has been made in reforming the education system, further harmonizing various relations, improving the quality of teaching, establishing an education setup based on the Tibetan language, strengthening primary education, and developing research, application, and popularization. [passage omitted]

In the wake of the further implementation of the party policies on nationality, religion, and the united front, the patriotic united front has been further consolidated and developed; patriotic figures have further strengthened their relationship of cooperation with party and government, and the relationship of mutual respect, assistance, and unity between different nationalities has also been strengthened further. The political situation of stability and unity has been further consolidated. [passage omitted]

He said: Structural reform has now been basically completed at county-level and above in the region. As a result of the structural reforms, we have streamlined the administration, readjusted the leadership groups, effected cadre exchanges, strengthened the grass roots, obtained a clear picture of the functions of the organs at all levels, formulated the work tasks and scope of responsibilities for each organ, and firmed up job responsibility systems. All work is now embarking on a new track.

The People's Congress session held its second full gathering in the afternoon to hear a report by Xiang Yang, director of the regional Planning and Economic Commission, on the draft plan for economic and social development in 1987, and a report by Tian Hujun, director of the regional Finance Department, on the final account for 1986 and the draft budget for 1987.

Xiang Yang said that Xizang achieved a certain degree of success in economic construction and various undertakings in 1986. [passage omitted] The tasks of the region's economic and social development plan this year are to continue to implement the principle of reform, opening up, and invigoration, take agriculture and animal husbandry as the foundation, tourism as the core, and education, energy, and communications as the focal points, harmonize the relationships, and lay the foundations for the development of commodity economy. We must extensively launch the double increase and double economy drive, deepen the reforms, further invigorate the enterprises, and boost the reserve strength for agriculture and animal husbandry. We should strive for a certain growth rate under the premise of improving economic results. We must do everything possible to support the peasants and herdsmen in eliminating poverty and getting rich, further improve living standards, and step up the building of spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

The general demands and main measures in the region's economic work this year are to develop production, increase revenue, oppose waste, economize on expenditure, control capital construction, ensure the focal points, deepen the reforms, and turn loss to profit.

In his report on the budget, Tian Hujun said that the region's financial revenue rose in 1986 and losses were reduced. The losses were the lowest since 1968. Financial expenditure ensured the needs of normal spending for various undertakings and the supply of capital for key construction projects. It also ensured the spending requirements for implementing policies, and supported disaster relief work and the development of education and tourism.

Based on the demand of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenue and economizing expenditure, the principles in arranging this year's budget are to seek truth from facts, live within our means, increase production and practice economy, turn loss to profit, increase revenue and economize on expenditure, block loopholes, and cut all irrational spending. Under the premise of ensuring normal expenditure, we should support the masses in eliminating poverty and getting rich, support the development of education, energy, communications, and tourism, and support the smooth progress of reform.

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI AT PAINTING EXHIBITION

SK250702 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 87 p 1

[Excerpts] A ceremony to mark the opening of a touring painting exhibition on popularizing science and technology to help the rural areas throughout the country to achieve prosperity was held at the Hebei Provincial Hall of Science and Technology in Shijiazhuang on the morning of 13 June. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Yang Zejiang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Sun Guozhi, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Chen Yujie, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Scientific Education Department; and Ma Zhuzhou, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and other leading comrades attended the opening ceremony. Yang Zejiang and Sun Guozhi cut the ribbon to mark the opening. [passage omitted]

The exhibition is comprised of 178 paintings of seven categories, including paintings concerning agriculture, forestry, sideline production, fisheries, energy and ecology. In line with our province's actual needs, a total of 116 exquisite works are on display. Our province entered 13 paintings at the exhibition, of which two of them won first prize and three won second prize. [passage omitted]

NEI MONGGOL FORUM ON THEORETICAL PROPAGANDA HELD

SK250332 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the regional party committee recently gathered some theoretical workers of the organs directly under the region and of Hohhot City for a forum for animated discussion of ways to strengthen theoretical research and propaganda on reform, and ways to enable theoretical work to better serve reform and opening up.

Focusing on two basic points of the line adopted at the Third Plenary Session, the participating comrades held discussions on some important theoretical issues, such as the issues that productive forces are an important criterion to assess social progress; that our country is now in the primary stage of socialism; that poverty does not mean socialism; and that the basic task for socialism is to develop productive forces. They also emphatically discussed how to enable the region's theoretical work to serve reform.

The participating theoretical workers held: At present theoretical work is faced with very glorious and yet arduous tasks. If they are to successfully fulfill the tasks entrusted them, theoretical workers should first emancipate their minds; eliminate the influence of some obsolete, stagnant, and ossified ideas and some outdated viewpoints; and intensify the study of the basic Marxist theory to improve their theoretical competence. They should go deep into the reality of reform to explore and study the new situations and new problems emerging in the practice of reform. In addition to giving explanations on what has already taken place, they should also study and explore the things that are taking place or will take place so as to provide theoretical guidance to practice.

At the end of forum, Wen Jing, Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director of the regional party committee, delivered a speech on the region's theoretical propaganda and research, and the improvement of theoretical workers. Regional party and government leaders, including Qian Fenyong, Tian Congming and Liu Zuohui, attended and also spoke.

PRESIDENT CHIANG HAILS NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

OW241015 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Taipei, June 24 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday hailed the passage of the National Security Bill as assurance that the Republic of China [ROC] will march into a new era.

Presiding over a weekly Kuomintang Central Standing Committee as chairman of the party, Chiang said that, with the new law in place, the Republic of China will be able "to create a more democratic, freer, more prosperous and more progressive society.

Noting that stability is requisite for economic progress and political democratization, Chiang said that the emergency decree, which will soon be terminated, has fulfilled its mission, as it has not only assured national security, social stability and the well-being of the people but also helped create an economic miracle in the ROC.

Saying that democracy must be achieved step by step, Chiang said passage of the National Security Bill is the first step toward that goal.

He called on the nation to close ranks to overcome the difficulties ahead and work tirelessly to bring the Republic of China to a new frontier.

The president took the occasion to assure the nation that, while the government is determined to strengthen national security, its determination to promote constitutional democracy will remain unshaken.

Nor will the government waver in its resolve to return democracy to the Chinese mainland, the president declared.

Only then, he added, can the well-being of the people be preserved and the future of the nation assured.

POLITICAL PRISONERS PROTEST LAW WITH HUNGER STRIKE

HK250904 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Taipei, June 25 (AFP) -- Political prisoners held on Taiwan's Green Island have begun a seven-day hunger strike to protest against the new National Security Law which is to replace martial-law powers, an official of the Taiwan Association for Human Rights said Thursday.

About half of the 40 prisoners on the islet convicted under martial law have joined the strike, which began Wednesday, the official said.

The prisoners are urging the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) to push for more democracy and asking for a return to constitutional rule -- without the National Security Law -- when martial law is lifted, the official said.

The Defense Ministry, which oversees the prisoners, had no immediate comment.

Green Island is an alert off southeastern Taiwan.

President Chiang Ching-kuo is expected to announce next month the abolition of martial law, which has been in force since 1949 when the KMT government retreated to Taiwan after losing Mainland China to the communists.

Earlier this week 61 KMT Legislators urged the 77-year-old president to grant amnesty to Taiwan's political prisoners, estimated to number 49.

PRC SAID 'WORRIED' OVER INCREASED RETURNING EX-KMT

HK180753 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Jun 87 p 12

[By Terry Cheng]

[Excerpt] Beijing officials are worried that the increasing number of Taiwanese veterans returning to the mainland may be a Kuomintang Government ploy to remove local opposition to its separatist policy.

In Taiwan, strong support for reunification comes from the old soldiers who settled on the island after the 1949 communist takeover, when the Kuomintang fled from the mainland.

Many of them want to renew contact with China because they still have families there.

In recent years, many of the 600,000 retired veterans in Taiwan have visited China and some have remained in their native towns.

Last year about 500 veterans visited Fuzhou, the capital of Fujian Province whose people share the same origins as native Taiwanese.

Sources say Chinese officials believe the visits are tacitly encouraged by Taiwan.

Officially, the KMT authorities ban any contact with the mainland, and people found to have visited the mainland are forbidden to leave the island for three years.

But in reality, the government has turned a blind eye to such visits and recent reports suggest the three-year penalty will be cut to two years. [passage omitted]

CHI 25 Jun 87

C H I N A
HONG KONG & MACAO

W 1

HONG KONG

LI HOU STATEMENT EXPLAINS VIEWS ON HONG KONG

HK231154 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1034 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Report: "Li Hou, Deputy Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Issues a Statement, Giving Some Explanations on his Previous Talk About Hong Kong's Political Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun, (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today, Li Hou, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, made the following statement in Beijing: My recent talks with reporters basically repeated the opinions I expressed to some Hong Kong reporters during the meetings of various special groups of the Basic Law Drafting Committee in Guangzhou. As for the issue of whether there should be direct elections in 1988, I mainly stated that Hong Kong's present political reform and the Basic Law should converge, so it is not suitable to make any major changes in Hong Kong's political structure before the Basic Law is officially adopted. If direct elections are held recklessly in 1988, the new political structure may not converge with the Basic Law. In my talks, I did not at all say anything about whether Hong Kong's present political reform conforms to the Sino-British Joint Declaration. I have read the reports by the reporters and found that most of the reports tallied with what I said and what I mean, but I did not say that "this is not in line with the spirit of the Sino-British Joint Declaration." That was not my statement, and was not the language I like to use. So it is necessary to clarify this here. I held in the past, and continue to hold, that Hong Kong's future political structure should be defined and specified by the Basic Law, and Hong Kong's political structure should not have any major change before the Basic Law is officially adopted. We have no intention of interfering in Britain's administration in Hong Kong before 1997; but if the present measures will influence things after 1997 or affect the smooth transition, we cannot restrain ourselves from expressing our opinion.

PRC, BRITISH SPOKESMEN COMMENT ON POLITICAL REFORMS

HK250205 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[By staff reporters]

[Text] The row over political reforms in Hong Kong escalated in confusion to the diplomatic level yesterday with Beijing reacting sharply to a report that Britain had accused China of interfering in the administration of the territory and the Foreign Office in London dismissing the claim as false.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Ms Li Jinhua, defended China's right to comment on matters affecting Hong Kong and repeated a warning that political reform in Hong Kong must not breach the future Basic Law.

Convergence with the Basic Law was the only way to "ensure a smooth transfer of government and continue stability and prosperity in Hong Kong throughout the 1990s", she said.

Ms Li was referring to controversial remarks made last week by a senior Chinese official, Mr Li Hou, and a stinging claim in a newspaper, attributed to a British Foreign Office spokesman, of Chinese interference in Hong Kong affairs.

The Hong Kong Government yesterday declined to respond to the statement made in Beijing just as it had refused to comment in Mr Li's retraction of comments published by the OUTLOOK weekly magazine and conveyed by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA] last Thursday.

But a British Foreign Office spokesman said last night the report in the HONGKONG STANDARD newspaper on Saturday quoting an unnamed Foreign Office official as saying that Britain would "not allow China to interfere in the political and constitutional development of Hong Kong" was false.

The spokesman, who in accordance with normal practice declined to be identified, said the Foreign Office's position was to do no more than reaffirm the provisions of the Joint Declaration relating to the administration of Hong Kong.

"We have said nothing essentially new all through this," the spokesman said. "That report was garbage. Those things were not said and they would not be said.

"If anybody wants to know what the guiding principles are for the administration of Hong Kong in the run-up to 1997, all they have to do is read the Joint Declaration.

"That says clearly that the running of the internal affairs of Hong Kong are a matter for the British government and the Hong Kong government."

The Foreign Office spokesman said the British Government had "no intention" of seeking clarification from Beijing about Mr Li's contradictory statements or, those of the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

"The whole thing is being whipped up by media. It's certainly not coming from us," he said.

Mr Li was quoted in a Chinese weekly published in Hong Kong as saying that the introduction of direct elections in 1988 would not be in "accordance with the spirit of the Sino-British Joint Declaration".

However, on Tuesday he retracted the statement by claiming it was not his exact words.

His denial was viewed with skepticism by the local press as it was inconceivable that he had not seen and approved the article before publication.

CHI 25 Jun 87

W 3

CHINA
HONG KONG & MACAO

Although Mr Li disavowed the quote, he maintained that Beijing had to speak out if developments in the territory affected the smooth transfer of power.

Speaking at a weekly press briefing in Beijing yesterday, Ms Li Jinhua maintained China's position was that any political reform in Hong Kong must converge with the Basic Law.

"To do otherwise would adversely affect Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. This is a view shared by the British side," she said.

Ms Li said the former British Minister of State for Hong Kong, Mr Timothy Renton, had said at a news conference in Hong Kong last January that political reform must go hand in hand with the Basic Law "in order to avoid acute repercussions in Hong Kong".

Meanwhile, the reporter who interviewed Mr Li, Oong Hua, a journalist from the mainland who has been stationed here for two years, remained out of contact yesterday.

It was also learned that both the OUTLOOK magazine and the news section of the local NCNA branch had enjoyed much autonomy in the publication and dissemination of news and articles, without having to seek approval from the more politicised section of the branch.

"We alone can decide to use which stories, even if they are about local political developments," said an editor with the news section of the local NCNA branch.

He said the news section in the past had released articles from OUTLOOK which is published by a subsidiary of the NCNA.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

23 June 1987

